

OFFICIAL GAZETTE



GOVERNMENT OF GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

GOVERNMENT OF GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

Local Self Government Department

Notification

8-80-70-LSG

The following draft Goa, Daman and Diu Municipalities (Election to subject Committees) Rules, 1970 which are proposed to be framed under the Goa, Daman and Diu Municipalities Act, 1968, are hereby pre-published as required by sub-section (3) of section 306 of the said Act. Any person who has any suggestions to make regarding the said draft rules may send the same to the undersigned within fifteen days of the date of publication of this notification.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 306 read with clause (c) of sub-section (4) of section 63 of the Goa, Daman and Diu Municipalities Act, 1968 (No. 9 of 1969), and of all other powers enabling it in that behalf, the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu, makes the following rules, namely:—

1. **Short title.**—These Rules may be called the Goa, Daman and Diu Municipalities (Election to Subjects Committees) Rules, 1970.

2. **Definitions.**—In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires, —

(a) "Act" means the Goa, Daman and Diu Municipalities Act, 1968.

(b) "continuing candidate" means any candidate not elected and not excluded from the poll at any given time;

(c) "count" means —

(i) all the operations involved in the counting of the first preferences recorded for candidates; or

(ii) all the operations involved in the transfer of the surplus of an elected candidate; or

(iii) all the operations involved in the transfer of the total value of votes of an excluded candidate;

(d) "exhausted paper" means a ballot paper on which no further preference is recorded for a continuing candidate, provided that a paper shall also be deemed to have become exhausted whenever —

(i) the names of two or more candidates, whether continuing or not, are marked with the

same figure and are next in order of preference; or

(ii) the name of the candidate next in order of preference, whether continuing or not, is marked by a figure not following consecutively after some other figure on the ballot paper or by two or more figures;

(e) "first preference" means the figure 1 set opposite the name of a candidate; "second preference" means the figure 2 set opposite the name of a candidate; "third preference" means the figure 3 set opposite the name of a candidate, and so on;

(f) "original vote", in relation to any candidate, means a vote derived from a ballot paper on which a first preference is recorded for such candidate;

(g) "presiding authority" means the President, the Vice-President or any Councillor presiding at the meeting of the Council, at which elections to the Subjects Committees or Standing Committee are to be held;

(h) "section" means a section of the Act;

(i) "Subjects Committee" means a Subjects Committee of a 'B' or 'C' Class Council;

(j) "surplus" means the number by which the value of the votes, original and transferred, of any candidate exceeds the quota;

(k) "transferred vote", in relation to any candidate, means a vote the value or the part of the value of which is credited to such candidate and which is derived from a ballot paper on which a second or a subsequent reference is recorded for such candidate;

(l) "unexhausted paper" means a ballot paper on which a further preference is recorded for a continuing candidate;

(m) words or expressions used in these rules, but not defined, shall have the meanings, respectively, assigned to them in the Act.

3. Meetings for election to the Subjects Committees.

— Except for the first election to the Subjects Committees held under clause (c) of sub-section (4) of section 63, all subsequent elections to Subjects Committees shall be held at a special meeting of the Council convened for that purpose on a date not later than one week before the expiry of the term of the members of the Subjects Committees.

4. Filing of nominations.

— (1) Not less than two hours before the time fixed for the meeting of the Council at which elections to the Subjects Committee or Committees are to be held, any Councillor may deliver to the Chief Officer a nomination paper in the Form appended to these rules duly filled in and

signed by himself as the proposer. The declaration in the Form shall be signed by the candidate.

(2) On receipt of a nomination paper, the Chief Officer shall duly fill in the endorsement in the Form.

(3) Nothing in this rule shall prevent any candidate from being nominated by more than one nomination paper.

5. Scrutiny of nominations. — (1) At the commencement of the meeting, the presiding authority shall scrutinise the nomination papers delivered to the Chief Officer under the preceding rule and shall record his decision thereon. If any nomination is rejected, he shall record in writing a brief statement of his reasons for such rejection. He shall then read out to the meeting the names of candidates, who, in his opinion, have been validly nominated, together with the names of their proposers. Any candidate may withdraw his candidature by a notice in writing given to the presiding authority.

(2) The presiding authority shall not reject any nomination paper on the ground of any defect which is not of a substantial character.

6. Procedure for election. — (1) If the number of validly nominated candidates who have not withdrawn their candidature is equal to or less than the number of persons to be elected, the presiding authority shall forthwith declare all such candidates to be duly elected, and the remaining persons may be elected at any subsequent meeting.

(2) If the number of validly nominated candidates who have not withdrawn their candidature is more than the number of vacancies to be filled, the Councillors present at the meeting shall proceed to elect the candidates in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

(3) The election shall be held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, and the voting for the purpose shall be by secret ballot. The presiding authority shall furnish each Councillor present at the meeting with a ballot paper prepared in the following form: —

BALLOT PAPER

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Names of candidates validly nominated, and who have not withdrawn their candidature *Order of preference.*

1.
2.
3.
4.
etc.

Signature of the
Presiding Authority

Date

(a) Names of contesting candidates shall be arranged on the ballot paper in alphabetical order determined with reference to the surnames of the candidates having surnames, and the names proper of other candidates. The particulars in the ballot paper and the alphabetical order to be followed shall be in English.

(b) The ballot paper shall be signed by the presiding authority.

7. Method of voting. — (1) Every Councillor shall have only one vote at the election, irrespective of the number of seats to be filled.

(2) Each Councillor in giving his vote —

(a) shall place on his ballot paper the figure 1 in the space opposite the name of the candidate for whom he wishes to vote in the first instance; and

(b) may, in addition, place on his ballot paper the figure 2, or the figures 2 and 3, or the figures 2, 3 and 4 and so on, in the space opposite the names of the other candidates in the order of his preference, fold the paper and put it into the ballot box.

8. Scrutiny of ballot papers. — (1) As soon as may be after the voting is over, the presiding authority shall, in the presence of the Councillors present, proceed to scrutinize the ballot papers taken out of the ballot box and separate the ballot papers which he deems valid from those which he rejects endorsing on each of the latter the word "Rejected" and the ground of rejection.

(2) A ballot paper shall be invalid on which —

(a) the figure 1 is not marked; or

(b) the figure 1 is set opposite the name of more than one candidate or is so placed as to render it doubtful to which candidate it is intended to apply; or

(c) the figure 1 and some other figure are set opposite the name of the same candidate; or

(d) there is any mark or writing by which the Councillor casting the vote can be identified.

9. Arrangement of valid ballot papers in parcels. — After rejecting the ballot papers which are invalid, the presiding authority shall —

(a) arrange the remaining ballot papers in parcels according to the first preference recorded for each candidate;

(b) count and record the number of papers in each parcel and the total number; and

(c) credit to each candidate the value of the papers in his parcel.

10. Counting of votes when only one seat is to be filled. — (1) At any election where only one seat is to be filled, every valid ballot paper shall be deemed to be of the value of 1 at each count, and the quota sufficient to secure the return of a candidate at the election shall be determined as follows: —

(a) add the value credited to all the candidates under clause (c) of rule 9;

(b) divide the total by 2; and

(c) add 1 to the quotient ignoring the remainder, if any, and the resulting number is the quota.

(2) If, at the end of the first or any subsequent count, the total value of the ballot papers credited to any candidate is equal to, or greater than, the quota or there is only one continuing candidate, that candidate shall be declared elected.

(3) If, at the end of any count, no candidate can be declared elected, the presiding authority shall —

(a) exclude from the poll the candidate who up to that stage has been credited with the lowest value;

(b) examine all the ballot papers in his parcel and sub-parcels, arrange the unexhausted papers in sub-parcels according to the next available preferences recorded thereon for the continuing candidates, count the number of papers in each such sub-paragraph and credit it to the candidate for whom such preference is recorded, transfer the sub-paragraph to that candidate, and make a separate sub-paragraph of all the exhausted papers; and

(c) see whether any of the continuing candidates has, after such transfer and credit, secured the quota.

(4) If, when a candidate has to be excluded under clause (a) of sub-rule (3), two or more candidates have been credited with the same value and stand lowest on the poll, the candidate for whom the lowest number of original votes are recorded shall be excluded, and if this number also is the same in the case of two or more candidates, the presiding authority shall decide by lot which of them shall be excluded.

11. Ascertainment of quota when more than one seat is to be filled. — At any election where more than one candidate is to be elected, every valid ballot paper shall be deemed to be of the value of 100, and the quota sufficient to secure the return of a candidate at the election shall be determined as follows:—

(a) add the values credited to all the candidates under clause (c) of rule 9;

(b) divide the total by a number which exceeds by 1 the number of vacancies to be filled; and

(c) add 1 to the quotient ignoring the remainder, if any, and the resulting number is the quota.

12. General instructions. — In carrying out the provisions of rule 13 to 17, the presiding authority shall disregard all fractions and ignore all preferences recorded for candidates already elected or excluded from the poll.

13. Candidates with quota elected. — If at the end of any count or at the end of the transfer of any parcel or sub-paragraph of an excluded candidate the value of ballot papers credited to a candidate is equal to, or greater than the quota, that candidate shall be declared elected.

14. Transfer of surplus. — (1) If at the end of any count the value of the ballot papers credited to a candidate is greater than the quota, the surplus shall be transferred, in accordance with the provisions of this rule, to the continuing candidates indicated on the ballot papers of that candidate as being next in order of the preference of the person casting the vote.

(2) If more than one candidate have a surplus, the largest surplus shall be dealt with first and the others in order of magnitude:

Provided that, every surplus arising on the first count shall be dealt with before those arising on the second count and so on.

(3) Where there are more surpluses than one to distribute and two or more surpluses are equal, regard shall be had to the original votes of each candidate and the candidate for whom most original votes are recorded, shall have his surplus first distributed; and if the values of their original votes are equal, the presiding authority shall decide by lot which candidate shall have his surplus first distributed.

(4) (a) If the surplus of any candidate to be transferred arises from original votes only, the presiding authority shall examine all the papers in the parcel belonging to that candidate, divide the unexhausted papers into sub-parcels according to the next preferences recorded thereon and make a separate sub-paragraph of the exhausted papers.

(b) He shall ascertain the value of the papers in each sub-paragraph and of all the unexhausted papers.

(c) If the value of the unexhausted papers is equal to or less than the surplus, he shall transfer all the unexhausted papers at the value at which they were received by the candidate whose surplus is being transferred.

(d) If the value of the unexhausted papers is greater than the surplus, he shall transfer the sub-parcels of unexhausted papers, and the value at which each paper shall be transferred shall be ascertained by dividing the surplus by the total number of unexhausted papers.

(5) If the surplus of any candidate to be transferred arises from transferred as well as original votes, the presiding authority shall re-examine all the papers in the sub-paragraph last transferred to the candidate, divide the unexhausted papers into sub-parcels according to the next preferences recorded thereon, and then deal with the sub-parcels in the same manner as is provided in the case of sub-parcels referred to in sub-rule (4).

(6) The papers transferred to each candidate shall be added in the form of a sub-paragraph to the papers already belonging to such candidate.

(7) All papers in the parcel or sub-paragraph of an elected candidate not transferred under this rule shall be set apart as finally dealt with.

15. Exclusion of candidates lowest on the poll. —

(1) If after all surpluses have been transferred as hereinbefore provided, the number of candidates elected is less than the required number, the presiding authority shall exclude from the poll the candidate lowest on the poll and shall distribute his unexhausted papers among the continuing candidates according to the next preferences recorded thereon; and any exhausted papers shall be set apart as finally dealt with.

(2) The papers containing original votes of an excluded candidate shall first be transferred, the transfer value of each paper being one hundred.

(3) The papers containing transferred votes of an excluded candidate shall then be transferred in the order of the transfers in which, and at the value at which, he obtained them.

(4) Each of such transfers shall be deemed to be a separate transfer but not a separate count.

(5) If, as a result of the transfer of papers, the value of votes obtained by a candidate is equal to

or greater than the quota, the count then proceeding shall be completed but no further papers shall be transferred to him.

(6) The process directed by this rule shall be repeated on the successive exclusions one after another of the candidates lowest on the poll until such vacancy is filled either by the election of a candidate with the quota or as hereinafter provided.

(7) If at any time it becomes necessary to exclude a candidate and two or more candidates have the same value of votes and are the lowest on the poll, regard shall be had to the original votes of each candidate and the candidate for whom fewest original votes are recorded shall be excluded; and if the values of their original votes are equal the candidate with the smallest value at the earliest count at which these candidates had unequal values shall be excluded.

(8) If two or more candidates are lowest on the poll and each has the same value of votes at all counts, the presiding authority shall decide by lot which candidate shall be excluded.

16. Filling the last vacancies.— (1) When at the end of any count the number of continuing candidates is reduced to the number of vacancies remaining unfilled, the continuing candidates shall be declared elected.

(2) When at the end of any count only one vacancy remains unfilled and the value of the papers of some one candidate exceeds the total value of the papers of all the other continuing candidates together with any surplus not transferred, that candidate shall be declared elected.

(3) When at the end of any count only one vacancy remains unfilled and there are only two continuing candidates and each of them has the same value of votes and no surplus remains capable of transfer, the presiding authority shall decide by lot which of them shall be excluded; and after excluding him in the manner aforesaid declare the other candidate to be elected.

17. Provision for recounts.— (1) Any candidate may, at any time during the counting of the votes, either before the commencement or after the completion of any transfer of votes (whether surplus or otherwise), request the presiding authority to re-examine and recount the papers of all or any candidates (not being papers set aside at any previous transfer as finally dealt with), and the presiding authority shall forthwith re-examine and recount the same accordingly.

(2) The presiding authority may in his discretion recount the votes either once or more than once in any case in which he is not satisfied as to the accuracy of any previous count:

Provided that, nothing in this sub-rule shall make it obligatory on the presiding authority to recount the same votes more than once.

18. Declaration of result.— The presiding authority shall thereafter prepare a list of all candidates elected on the Subjects Committees, read out the names of all elected members, and shall also cause a copy of the list to be put on the notice board of the Council.

19. Casual vacancies.— The foregoing rules shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to the elections to fill any casual vacancy.

20. Elections to Standing Committee.— The foregoing rules shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to the elections in respect of Standing Committee.

FORM

(See rule 4)

Nomination form for election to the Subjects Committees or Standing Committee.

1. Name of the Municipal Council.
2. Full name of the candidate (beginning with surname, if any).
3. Address of the candidate ...
4. Age ...
5. Sex ...
6. Committee to which he is to be elected.
7. Full name and address of the proposer.

Place:

Date:

Signature of the Proposer.

Candidate's Declaration

I, the above named candidate, give my consent to the nomination for election to the Committee of the Council.

Signature of the Candidate.

Endorsement of the Chief Officer

This nomination paper was delivered to me by (name) at (hour) on (date).

Signature of the Chief Officer.

Date:

By order and in the name of the Administrator of Goa, Daman and Diu.

D. N. Barua, Secretary, Industries and Labour Department.

Panaji, 11th July, 1970.

Law and Judicial Department

Notification

LD/2/110/70

The Petroleum (Amendment) Act, 1970 (24 of 1970) which was recently passed by the Parliament assented to by the President of India on 29-5-1970 is hereby published for general information of the public

M. S. Borkar, Under Secretary.

Panaji, 16th July, 1970.

The Petroleum (Amendment) Act, 1970

AN
ACT*further to amend the Petroleum Act, 1934*

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-first Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. **Short title and commencement.**—(1) This Act may be called the Petroleum (Amendment) Act, 1970.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. **Amendment of long title and preamble.**—In the Petroleum Act, 1934 30 of 1934. (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in the long title and preamble, the words “and other inflammable substances” shall be omitted.

3. **Amendment of section 2.**—In section 2 of the principal Act,—

(a) for clause (b), the following clauses shall be substituted, namely:—

‘(b) “petroleum Class A” means petroleum having a flash-point below twenty-three degrees Centigrade;

(bb) “petroleum Class B” means petroleum having a flash-point of twenty-three degrees Centigrade and above but below sixty-five degrees Centigrade;

(bbb) “petroleum Class C” means petroleum having a flash-point of sixty-five degrees Centigrade and above but below ninety-three degrees Centigrade;’;

(b) in clause (c), for the word “flashing-point”, the word “flash-point” shall be substituted;

(c) for clause (d), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

‘(d) “to transport petroleum” means to move petroleum from one place to another in India and includes moving from one place to another in India across a territory which is not part of India;’.

4. **Amendment of section 3.**—In sub-section (2) of section of the principal Act, for the words “any dangerous petroleum”, the words and letter “petroleum Class A” shall be substituted.

5. **Amendment of section 4.**—In section 4 of the principal Act,—

(a) for the words “dangerous petroleum” wherever they occur, the words and letter “petroleum Class A” shall be substituted;

(b) in clause (1), the words “including the charging of fees for any services rendered in connection with the import, transport and storage of petroleum” shall be inserted at the end.

6. **Amendment of section 5.**—In clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 5 of the principal Act, for the words “dangerous petroleum”, the words and letter “petroleum Class A” shall be substituted.

7. **Amendment of section 6.**—In section 6 of the principal Act,—

(a) for the words “dangerous petroleum” wherever they occur, the words and letter “petroleum Class A” shall be substituted;

(b) in clause (a) of the proviso, for the words “two gallons”, the words “ten litres” shall be substituted.

8. **Substitution of new sections for sections 7 and 8.** For sections 7 and 8 of the principal Act, the following sections shall be substituted, namely:—

“7. **No licence needed for transport or storage or limited quantities of petroleum Class B or Petroleum Class C.**—Notwithstanding anything contained in this Chapter, a person need not obtain a licence for the transport or storage of—

(i) petroleum Class B if the total quantity in his possession at any one place does not exceed two thousand and five hundred litres and none of it is contained in a receptacle exceeding one thousand litres in capacity; or

(ii) petroleum Class C if the total quantity in his possession at any one place does not exceed forty-five thousand litres and such petroleum is transported or stored in accordance with the rules made under section 4.

8. **No licence needed for import, transport or storage of small quantities of petroleum Class A.**—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Chapter, a person need not obtain a licence for the import, transport or storage of petroleum Class A not intended for sale if the total quantity in his possession does not exceed thirty litres.

(2) Petroleum Class A possessed without a licence under this section shall be kept in securely stoppered receptacles of glass, stoneware or metal which shall not, in the case of receptacles of glass or stoneware, exceed one litre in capacity or, in the case of receptacles of metal, exceed twenty-five litres in capacity.”.

9. **Amendment of section 9.**—In section 9 of the principal Act,—

(a) in sub-section (1),—

(i) for the words “dangerous petroleum” in both places where they occur, the words and letter “petroleum Class A” shall be substituted;

(ii) for the words “twenty gallons” in both places where they occur, the words “one hundred litres” shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-section (2),—

(i) for words “The dangerous petroleum”, the words and letter “Petroleum Class A” shall be substituted;

(ii) for the words “six gallons”, the words “thirty litres” shall be substituted.

10. **Substitution of new section for section 11.**—For section 11 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

“11. **Exemption of heavy oils.**—Nothing in this Chapter shall apply to any petroleum which has its flash-point not below ninety-three degrees Centigrade”.

11. Amendment of section 15.—In sub-section (1) of section 15 of the principal Act, for the word “flashing-point”, the word “flash-point” shall be substituted.

12. Amendment of section 16.—In sub-section (1) of section 16 of the principal Act, for the word “flashing-point”, the word “flash-point” shall be substituted.

13. Amendment of section 19.—In section 19 of the principal Act,—

(a) for sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(1) The testing officer after testing samples of petroleum shall make out a certificate in the prescribed form, stating whether the petroleum is petroleum Class A or petroleum Class B or petroleum Class C, and if the petroleum is petroleum Class B or petroleum Class C, the flash-point of the petroleum”;

(b) for sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(3) A certificate given under this section shall be admitted as evidence in any proceedings which may be taken under this Act in respect of the petroleum from which the samples were taken, and shall, until the contrary is proved, be conclusive proof, that the petroleum is petroleum Class A or petroleum Class B or petroleum Class C, and, if the petroleum is petroleum Class B or petroleum Class C, of its flash-point”.

14. Amendment of section 23.—In section 23 of the principal Act,—

(a) in sub-section (1), for the words “with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees”, the words “with simple imprisonment which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both” shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-section (2), for the words “with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees”, the words “with simple imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both” shall be substituted.

15. Substitution of new section for section 27.—For section 27 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

“27. **Notice of accidents with petroleum.**—Whenever there occurs in or about, or in connection with, any place in which petroleum is refined, blended or kept, or any carriage or vessel either conveying petroleum or on or from which petroleum is being loaded or unloaded, any accident by explosion or by fire as a result of the ignition of petroleum or petroleum vapour attended with loss of human life or serious injury to person or pro-

perty, or of a description usually attended with such loss or injury, the occupier of the place or the person for the time being in charge of the petroleum or the person in charge of the carriage or the master of the vessel, as the case may be, shall, within such time and in such manner as may be prescribed, give notice thereof and of the attendant loss of human life, or injury to person or property, if any, to the nearest Magistrate or to the officer in charge of the nearest police station and to the Chief Inspector of Explosives in India.”

16. Amendment of section 28.—In sub-section (3) of section 28 of the principal Act, the words “in a Presidency-town” shall be omitted.

Notification

LD/2/15/70

The following Act passed by the Legislative Assembly of Goa, Daman and Diu which received the assent of the President of India on 9th July, 1970 is hereby published for general information.

M. S. Borkar, Under Secretary.

Panaji, 23rd July, 1970.

The Court-fees (First Goa, Daman and Diu Amendment) Act, 1970

(Act No. 8 of 1970)

An Act to amend the Schedule I annexed to the Court-fees Act, 1870 in its application to the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Goa, Daman and Diu in the Twenty-First Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. *Short title, extent and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Court-fees (First Goa, Daman and Diu Amendment) Act, 1970.

(2) It extends to the whole of the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. *Insertion of Article 2A in Schedule I.*—After Article 2 of Schedule I of Court-fees Act, 1870, the following Article shall be inserted, namely:—

Number	Proper Fee
“2A — Application to the Collector for a reference to the Court under section 18 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.	One-half of fee on the difference between the amount claimed by the applicant and the amount awarded by the Collector according to the scale prescribed by Article 1 of this Schedule.”